

Medieval Art & Literature

P1 Allie Kelley, Michelee Decker, Marie Julian

Illuminated Manuscripts:

- Handwritten works, where the text and borders are decorated using gold and silver
- Created by Monks
- Most people could not afford them, usually wealthy only owned one book - the Bible
- They could be customized to each individual preference
- They were made on vellum or parchment - specially treated animal skin
 - A scribe would first rule the parchment with a type of colored ink
 - Bole (red clay) would be laid down to stick the gold leaf onto and would then be decorated with tempera paint depicting often times religious scenes



Scholasticism: medieval (greek & Roman) philosophers attempt to restore harmony between Christian faith and Aristotle's philosophy

- Aristotle emphasized human reason
- The Church emphasized faith
- Philosophers wanted to figure out how people could use reason to make themselves better in this life and guarantee a spot for them in heaven
- One of the most important philosophers and theologians at this time was Saint Thomas Aquinas



Vernacular - the language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people in a particular country or region

- Speech of the "common people" - English, instead of the universal language of Latin
- Made Christianity available to the broad population
- Canterbury Tales - Collection of 24 stories published in 1475 by Geoffrey Chaucer, about pilgrims who take a trip and tell stories to pass the time
- Divine Comedy - An Italian epic poem written by Dante Alighieri about the soul's journey to God



Gothic	Romanesque
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pointed arches • flying buttresses which were large heavy arches made out of stone that helped distribute weight of the beautiful vaulted ceilings • Thins walls with beautiful <u>stained glass windows</u> • Natural light was a symbol of divine light from god • Lots of ribbed vaults pointing upward towards heaven <div data-bbox="1188 313 1386 667"> </div> <div data-bbox="913 326 1152 643"> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rounded arches • very dark and gloomy, thick walls very little light • there was 2 vault styles, cross and Barrel • Cross vault made the church in shape of a cross • Stone roofs, which were very heavy and required lots of supports like large pillars • the very large pillars and big walls made it resemble a fortress <div data-bbox="1113 919 1348 1221"> </div> <div data-bbox="861 937 1100 1227"> </div>

Patron - a person who gives financial or other support to a person, organization, cause, or activity. During the Middle Ages, Patrons were major supporters of the Church and of art

- Patrons would pay artists to make pieces for the Church
- Most paintings were based on stylization and symbolism more than the realism
- Churches would have "Giant Bibles", which were bigger illustrated versions of the bible

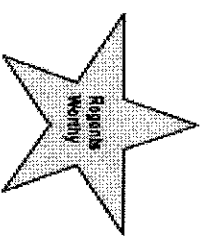
THE BLACK DEATH

**BY: ROBBY SCHLEIG, EILEEN PELTZ, AND
JANE VANDERVORT PERIOD 9**

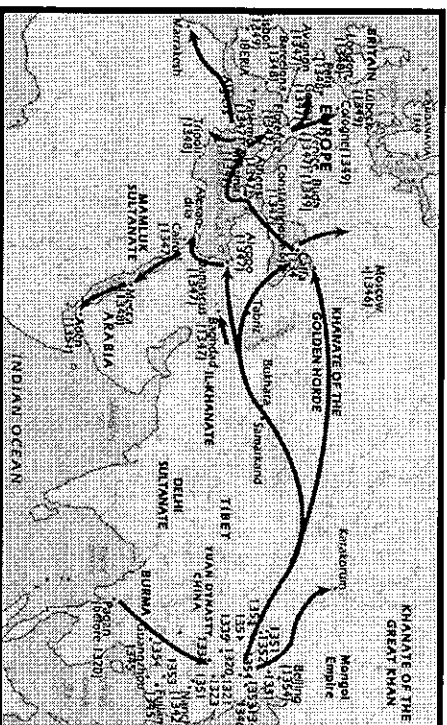
The black death was an outbreak of the bubonic plague that spread to many places throughout the Middle Ages.

CAUSES OF THE BLACK DEATH:

- Infected rats transmitted the disease to humans by fleas
- Spread through trade and merchant ships
- Spread through Silk Road during the Pax Mongolia in the 1350's, the Mongolian Empire was blamed for spreading the Black Death



EXTENT OF IT GLOBALLY:

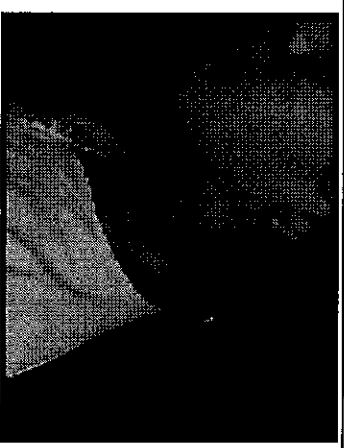


Spread through Asia, France, Germany, and England through the Silk Road and fleas during the Pax Mongolia.

SYMPTOMS:

- Swelling called buboes on armpits and neck
- Blue, and black spots on skin
- High fevers, chills, delirium
- Nausea, diarrhea

This girl is infected with buboes on her lymph node.



ATTEMPTS AT CURE:

- Doctors used cupping therapy to try to suction the disease out of the infected
- Doctors also tried containing the disease by evacuating the infected into other locations
- People washed themselves and money with vinegar and water to get rid of the disease



Cupping Therapy used for
buboes



People infected with the Black
Death

IMPACT:

Political:

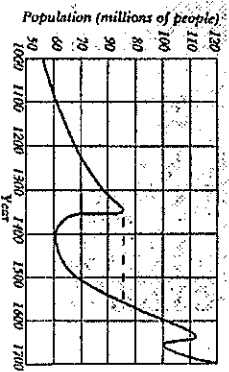
- Peasants revolted
- Serfs (farmworkers) left Manors (landed estates) for better wages
- Hundred Year War was brought to a standstill
- Government leaders died

Economic:

- Trade decreased while prices increased
- Wages doubled because less workers

Cultural:

- Church lost prestige and power
- Jews were blamed for the plague
- People looked at the church for comfort and distress



Recovery of European population following the plague of 1347 was only two hundred years--an insignificant amount in the evolutionary time scale. (After Lopez 1969, author)

Demographic:

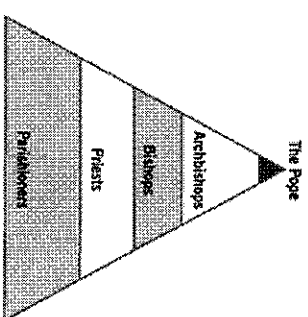
- 1/3 of the European population died
- Destroyed 2/3 of China
- Town populations fell
- 2/3 - 3/4 who got the disease died

Medieval Catholic Church

By Will Connolly, Nathan Clough, Joey Gravino - Per. 3

Structure of the Church:

- Local Christian communities called **parishes** were led by **Priests**.
- A group of parishes called a **bishopric** would be led by a **Bishop**.
- Bishopricks in Roman provinces were headed by an **Archbishop**.
- The **Pope** was the head of the Church and eventually became involved in politics.



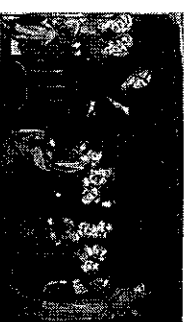
Daily Life:

- Peasants' everyday lives were harsh, so Christianity gave people something to look up to and was a source of happiness during the dark times they were living.
- As many people were looking to join Christianity, the priests and other clergy administered **sacraments**, which were important religious ceremonies, such as baptism, to help people become more included in the community.
- Because these sacraments became highly valued, the pope could use them as leverage over uncooperating areas, and could threaten them with **an interdict**, which took away their privilege of sacraments.
- Overall, Christianity became a unifying force that all people could relate to and which gave each other a commonality in their lives.

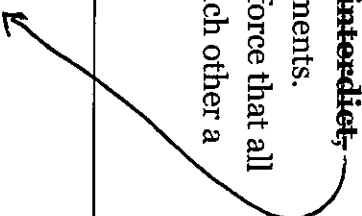
Baptism:



Interdict:



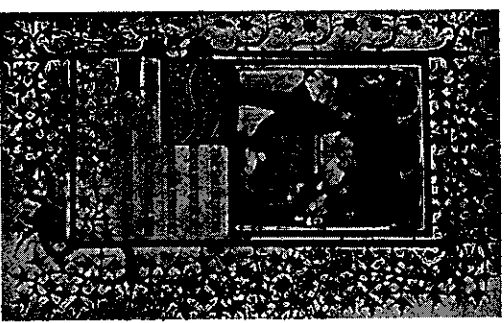
excommunication



Monks and Monasteries:

- The **monks** were certain Christians who secluded themselves from the rest of society in pursuit of total devotion to God. Therefore, monks were looked up to as the role models of Christian society.
- **Monasteries** were the places where monks would spend most of their daily routine praying and doing manual labor.
- Monks also created **illuminated manuscripts**, which were copies of important religious texts that they would adorn with beautiful decorations.
- Additionally, the monks provided many services to the public, such as hospitality for those who were traveling, education for children, and hospitals for the sick and wounded.

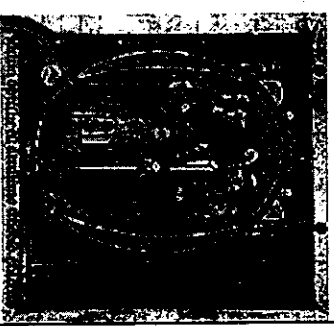
Example of an
Illuminated manuscript:



Problems with the Church:

- **Wealth:** some of those involved in the Church were more **focused** on making **money** than their holy duties
- **Simony:** people could **pay** to get into a high **position** in the Church in order to acquire more **wealth**.
- **Lay Investiture:** Nobles would **give** friends and family positions in the Church.

An Abbot practicing
simony.



Involvement of the Church in Politics:

- The **Divine Right** states that the right to rule was granted by God and that the ruler is responsible only to God.
- The **Crusades** were a series of military expeditions between the 11th and 13th centuries led by the Christians. Their goal was to regain the Holy Land back

Crusades:

The Crusades P8

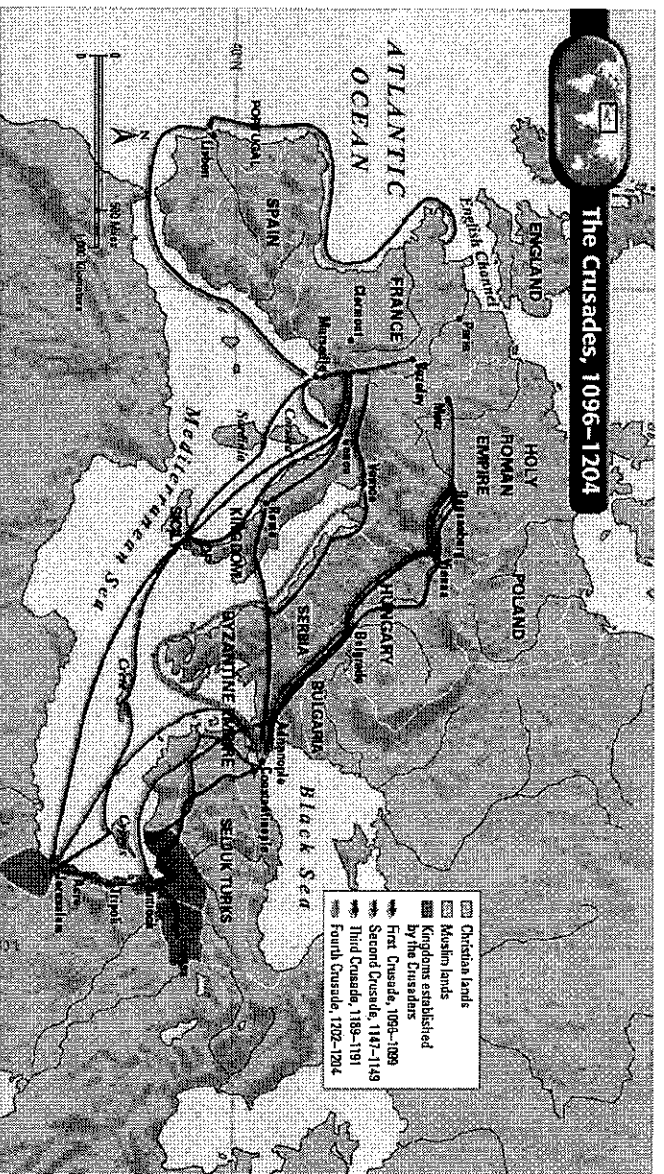
by Nicholas Summerson and Luke Durivage

Causes of the Crusades

- Seljuk Turks started threatening the Byzantine Empire in 1078 to gain access to Med. Sea trade
- Muslim turks attacked Christian pilgrims traveling to Jerusalem
- The Byzantine Emperor, Alexius I, asked Pope Urban II for help who wanted to help because he wanted to reunite Christianity underneath HIS control.

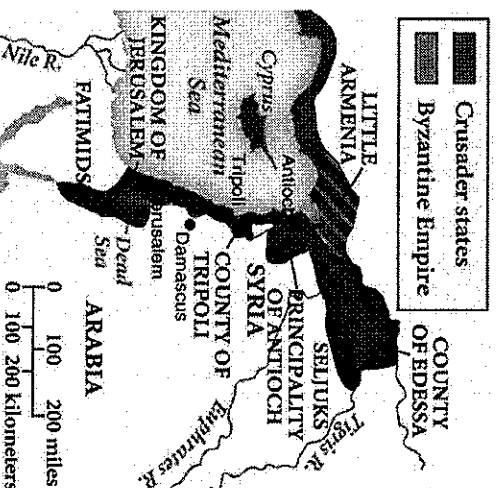
Council of Clermont

- A council of bishops founded by Pope Urban II, lasted from November 18 1095 to November 28 1095
- The Pope called for a holy war (crusade) against the Muslims to regain the Holy lands
- Claimed that anyone that died in the holy war went to heaven



First Crusade

- The first attempt to regain the Holy Lands
- Lead by French and Norman nobles
- Lasted from 1096 to 1099
- Captured the Holy Lands, including Jerusalem and pushed back the Seljuk Turks
- About 100,000 people took part in the First Crusade



Crusader states included: The Kingdom of Jerusalem, County of Tripoli, Principality of Antioch and County of Edessa

4th Crusades- Sack of Constantinople

- Initiated by Pope Innocent III
- As it headed east, the crusading army came across the Byzantine Empire
- Venetians were supposed to be protecting the Byzantine Empire but they needed money, so they sacked it
- Crusaders were diverted to the Byzantine city of Constantinople in 1204 and sacked it, the Byzantine Empire took it back in 1261
- After this sack, the Byzantine Empire was highly vulnerable for 190 years until the Ottoman Turks conquered it in 1453



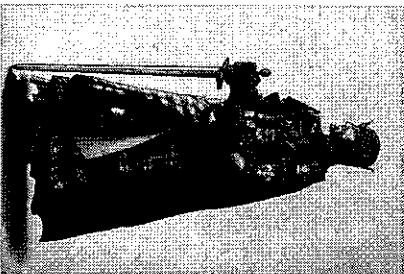
Results of the Crusades



- Italian merchants benefited with **increased trade**, the increase of trade led to the spread of Arab technology
- Idea that the church can fail
- Collapse of feudalism
- Attacks on Jews began in the context of the crusades, crusaders developed the mindset- While Christians and Muslims are fighting, Jews are doing nothing to help
- Nobles joining crusades sold land and freed serfs- losing power of nobles- letting kings become stronger central authorities
- Taxing trade with the East- kings obtained more wealth, this paved the way for development of "nation-states"- by mid 1400s, four strong states emerged in Europe, Portugal, Spain, England, and France
- Byzantine Empire was weakened
- Muslims regained control of Palestine

Medieval England - P3

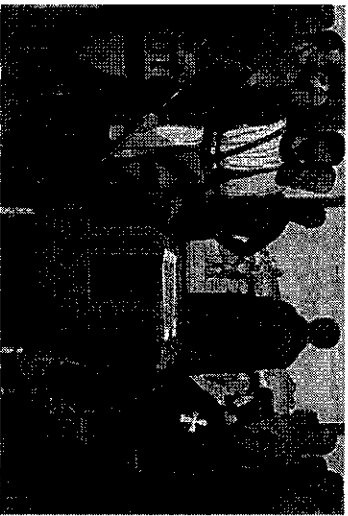
By Andrea Rojas, Julia Conroy and Emaleene Greenman



King Arthur:

- Mythological King of England
- According to legend, King Arthur was a noble King and a mighty warrior
- Is said to have fought off the Saxons during the late 5th and early 6th centuries
- Lead the monarchy as the King and sole ruler

Magna Carta: (1215)

- A document that **limited the monarchy** by guaranteeing certain basic political rights of the people that corresponded with liberty and justice
 - It helped safeguard the noble's feudal rights and limited monarchy, the king's power
 - It was argued that some clauses applied to every citizen of all classes
 - Considered the cornerstone of **democratic government** and will be used to create the English Bill of Rights (1688) and the US Bill of Rights (1781)
- 
- Portrays the idea that all, including the king, must obey the law
 - Some laws include no freeman shall be imprisoned, everyone shall have justice, and only sheriffs, bailiffs and constables that mean to observe the law well shall be appointed as justices

Parliament:

- A **legislative** (law making) body in England

- **Cause for creation:** The English king Edward I needed to to raise taxes due to a need for a war against the French, Welsh and Scottish. Parliament was therefore created to represent the people in matters such as this, including making and reforming laws and raising taxes based on what the people vote.
- Consists of two houses: Church lords and nobles formed "The House of Lords" while the knights and townspeople, "The House of Commons"
- Will be used as model for later legislative bodies like the US Congress (Senate = Lords, Representative = Commons)

The Battle of Hastings:

- Fought by the English and the French.
- England lost
- After the war, King William of Normandy, France became king of England
- The French culture of the Normans and the Anglo-Saxon culture of the people in England blended to create the English culture and language
- The picture shows the Bayeux Tapestry and a primary source of the Battle of Hastings that we have.



The 100 Year War:

- Fought by England and France for a little over a century
- It changed warfare in Europe from chivalry to battle on foot
- Some people say it marked the end of the Medieval period and Middle Ages in Europe
- Sparked a sense of nationalism in England
- Caused civil wars to arise